WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1909.

THE HANDIWORK OF HAY

Responsibility for the Treaty Assumed by the Secretary.

He Announces That the Canal Convention Was Drawn Up Under His Direction and Submitted to Great | that Great Britain's calm attitude is mis-Britain Without Previous Negotiation-An Official Statement From the State Department Declaring (That England Approved the Com paet Without Making the Slightes Alteration-An Effort to Relieve the Administration of Blame

Entire responsibility for the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty has been assumed by Secretary Hay. Mr. Hay stated yesterday that he conceived the idea of arranging a new agreement to practically take the place of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention and that the treaty was drawn up under his direction and submitted to Great Britain by him without previous negotiation. The following statement was given ou at the State Department yesterday after-

"Whatever odium there is in connection with the so-called Hay-Paunce-fote Treaty rests entirely with the State Department. The compact was drawn up entirely by the State Deand submitted to Great partment and submitted to Great Britain with the result that it was approved without change, even the crossing of a 't' or the dotting of an 'L' Every line, word, and letter of the treaty is as it was prepared by the State Department."

In this manner the Secretary of State for the first time has publicly declared that the convention was entirely his own handiwork, and in so doing he boldly asserts that he was not assisted or advised in any manner by any person in drafting the treaty.

It has heretofore been the current supposition that Lord Pauncefote figured in the writing of the treaty, and that it was because he was present in the interests of his country that the features objected to as un-American, and which have produced such marked evidences of disapproval, were inserted. It now develops, according to the official declaration made vesterday, that Lord Pauncefore had absolutely nothing to do with the drafting of the treaty, except to act as an intermediary between Mr. Hay and Great Britain, and that the entire matter was delegated to the American Scoretary of State, the British Government evidently trusting him to act as much

in its interests us her own Ambassador. The official announcement does not even contain the implication that Lord Pauncefore even made any suggestions as to how the treaty should be framed or what its provisions should be. It is intimated that the statement is made at this time by Mr. Hay in order to relieve the Admintreaty as possible and to load all the blame for the compact upon the Secretary of State. This blame Secretary Hay is willing to assume for he still believes in the wisdom of the treaty, and that it should have been confirmed without

While Mr. Hay is understood to be of the opinion that the Davis amendment will be rejected by the Salisbury Cabinet, this view is acknowledged to be nothing more than an opinion which may not be correct. The acceptance of the treaty by Great Britain without suggestion shows how well satisfied Lord Salisbury was with its provisions. Whether he would have accepted the convention had it contained a fortification or war defence clause is a question that was never broached and therefore never became a subject of negotiation.

TALK OF HAV'S SUCCESSOR

Secretary Root and Dr. D. J. Hill

Mentioned for the Portfolio. An understanding has been reached, as cording to persons who are well informed. to the effect that Secretary Hay is to retire from the Cabinet at the beginning of President McKinley's second Administration. Although he has offered to retire, his resignation is not as yet in the hands of the President. It is asserted that Mr. Hay and President McKinley have come to an agreement concerning the Secretary's retirement. So firmly is this belief established in official circles that already there is heard some talk as to his possible suc

The name of Dr. Hill, the First Assistant Secretary, has been mentioned, but several objections are raised as to him, one them being that in Secretary Root the Sinte of New York already has one repre-sentative in the Cabinet, and a similar objection is made to Representative Hitt. es from Illinois, from which State ecretay Gage halls, Mr. Hitt is Chairman of the House Com-

mittee on Foreign Affairs, and is supposed therefore to be well versed in international affairs. He has recently announced his candidacy to succeed Senator Cullom in the upper house. There are insinuations that he is playing politics, and that in the end, if opportunity affords, he will throw his strength to Culloin, whom the President is said to favor, with a view of being favorably considered should Secretary Ha

It is said, however, is that Secretary Root will be promoted to Secretary of State upon the retirement of Mr. Hay, and that arrangement would be very agreeable to Mr. Root. The new member would then assume the war portfolio

A STERN REBUKE FOR WALES. Victoria's Son Scored for Gambling

by the Rev. Dr. Parker. LONDON, Dec. 18 .- The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, who has assumed for a week the editorship of the "London Sun," in today's issue of that newspaper tilts at the Prince of Wales and Lord Rosebery under the heading of "Betting and Gambling Forecasts," as fol-

Woe to any country in which the heirs "Woe to any country in which the heirs to the throne and Prime Ministers favor the racecourse, as exists among us today. If princes are guilty it is a noor consola-tion for us to rebuke pensants. If the Premier can biaspheme he has no right to rebuke ribaldry on the street. I would rather have as Premier a man of solid character then one of brillhaut mind ad-dicted to habits that may have the offect dicted to habits that may have the effect of a postilence upon the rising genera

the start in 1821 the Ballantine bred the highest reputation. Every pro-

ENGLAND NOT INDIFFERENT.

The "Times" Defines the British Position on the Canal Treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 18 .- The "Times," reverting to the subject of the isthmian canal in view of the fact that the American Senate will vote on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Thursday, adopts a much stronger attitude on the question than it took in its previous comments. It says it is informed by its New York correspondent represented, perhaps misunderstood, in me quarters as a symptom of indifference, and adds:

The error is absurd. It betrays on the part of those who may honestly hold it a curious unfamiliarity with our habits and methods of action. We are not in the least indifferent to the anal scheme. We are perfectly calm about the vote on the Davis amendment and the possible vote on more offensive amendments, because we know that our legal and moral position is unassailable. We have not agreed and we are not going to agree to the proposed variation of our treaty rights save upon erms acceptable to ourselves."

The paper refers to the vote on the Davis amendment as a practical repudiation of the most essential provision of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and it accepts the probability of the Senate sanctioning other amendments involving an explicit repudiation of that convention. It says: "We deplore the action of a body which not many years ago commanded the un-feigned admiration of Englishmen, but we do not disturb it because we cannot bring ourselves to believe that a one-sided denunciation of a solemn interna-tional agreement, simply and confessedly because it is inconvenient, will commend itself to either President McKinley, Mr. Hay, or the American people. So naked a denial of international right seems to

is to be inconceivable."

The "Times" discusses Mr. McKinley's contion in relation to that of the Senate. t declares that if the President has the courage of his convictions, and adheres to them, the Senate's action will not acquire international importance. It says it does not doubt that if Mr. McKinley appealed boidty to the people, explaining

appeared botoly to the people, the situation, they would support him and Mr. Hay. It concludes:

"The Senators, we are told, in their present mood, will ratify no treaty with England but a treaty of surrender, that case the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty doomed and we will be relegated rights under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. We shall stand upon those rights. It is not the custom of this country to conclude treaties of surrender with any nation, even with those whose friendship we value most, and that is a custom from which we have no mind to depart.'

A REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA. Thought to Result From Oppression of American Corporations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 .- (3:39 a. m.) .- The Tribune" says that a cable message was received today at the office of the National Asphalt Company, 11 Broadway, from its agent in Venezuela, which anounced that a revolution had broken out in that country. No details were con-

ained in the message. The revolution, it is said, is probably the outcome of an attempt on the cart of the President and Cabinet of Venexuela to denrive American corporations istration of as much responsibility for the of their property and rights. The National Asphalt Company will be one of the principal sufferers from this. The nining titles in the States of Bermudez, Venezuela. The company has been in actual possession of the Bermudez as-phalt lake for twelve years, and in this phalt lake for twelve years, and in this time it has founded the village of Guan-aco and erected buildings, shops, and a railroad. Savaral street has been accounted by the United State who is the United State and the other that it should be controlled by the United State and the controlled by the Controlled by the United State and the controlled by the C railroad. Several attempts have been made by the Government of Venezuela to cancel the company's concessions, but

these attempts have always failed. At 4 o'clock on December 13, President Castro personally told United States Min-ister Loomis, at Caracas, that two Government commissions had proved the company's right to its property. At 6 o'clock on the same day, it is alleged, the Presi-dent seized the entire property and divided

t among others Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Vice President of the company, has appealed to the United States Government for assistance. In a letter to the shareholders he says: The financial interests represented in

this matter are so great that we feel justified in asking prompt and positive ac-tion upon the part of the United States Government. Every legal remedy has been exhausted and a failure to intervene will esuit in great loss to the company.
"It must be borne in mind at all times hat the Venezuelan Government has taken our entire property and that the issue a clean cut one between a responsible American company and the Venezuelan Government."

THE STRIKE AT ANTWERP.

Senrelty of Dock Hands Handienn the Londing of Vessels.

ANTWERP, Dec. 18.-The dock laborers' strike, growing out of the dispute between the ship owners and their emloyes regarding night and Sunday work ecame general today, and it is estimated that 30,000 men have quit work. The coal men have joined the dock laborers. Ships' crews and firemen are loading their vessels, but make little progress work. Few, if any, outside men have yet arrived to take the places of strikers. Four hundred men are expected from England tonight.

Mounted police are patrolling the streets and quays on the alert to sup-press any disorder that may occur. Five thousand strikers paraded this evening. They acted in an orderly manner. terdam is benefiting largely by the trou ble here.

ZEPPELIN'S AUSTRIAN RIVAL

Emperor Francis Joseph Alds th Inventor of an Airship.

VIENNA, Dec. 18 .- Emperor Franci oneph has donated 5,000 crowns to Herr Kress an aeronaut, to enable him to continue his experiments with an aerial machine which Herr Kress started, but was unable to finish, owing to a lack of money. Prominent aeronauts and engineers have watched the work of Herr Kress with interest and have expressed regret that he was compelled to remain idle while Count Zeppelin, the German aeronaut, was suc-seeding with his machine. It is expected that the Emperor's subscription will bring ers, thus enabling Herr Kress to com plete bis machine

Titles for Goschen and Ridley.

LONDON, Dec. 18 .- Mr. George J. Gos en, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir Matthew White Ridley, formerly Secretary of State for Home Affairs, who were recently elevated to the peerage upon their retirement from will take the titles of Viscount Seschen and Viscount Ridley.

FAVORS AMERICAN SHIPS

Another Amendment Offered to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

A Proposition by Mr. Bard Which is Considered Equivalent to an Official Declaration That the Canal is an Extension of the Coast Line of the United States-The Debate.

An important amendment to the Hay Pauncefore Treaty was proposed during vesterday's executive session of the Senate by Mr. Bard. He gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow, at which time the Senate has agreed to vote on all pending amendments. Mr. Bard's propositon takes the paice of a substitute for Article III, which has been stricken out by the committee and provides "that nothing in this treaty shall be construed to operate against the right of the United States to allow discriminating tolls on American ships carrying American goods and engaged in the coastwise trade."

Mr. Bard did not discuss his amend ment beyond the mere announcement that he did not see how he could support the treaty unless a change of this character was agreed to. Friends of the canal who have been contending that the isthmian waterway was simply an extension of the American coast line see that in Mr. Bard's amendment there is an official declaration to that effect for the reason that the reservation of the right to make lower tolis for American ships passing through the canal officially designates that canal as a part of the American coast. The amendment was laid before the Senate so unex

pectedly that it is impossible now to pre-dict what strength it may have.

The principal speech of the day was made by Senator Foraker, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the author of the two recent amendments reported to the Senate. Mr. Foraker had much to say in defence of Secretary Hay and of the criticism of his action. declared that Mr. Hay was an accomplished gentleman, a scholarly man, and a states-man; that, however Senators might differ from the Secretary in the ultimate results as shown by the amendments to the treaty, they should remember that the Secretary dealt with conditions when the treaty was made different from those that now existed. He emphasized the fact that the bistoric policy of this country had been favorable to a neutral canal and that all Administrations had recognized the existnce of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. That counsent, Mr. Foraker said, was found in the official text of numerous Government oblications and was a part of the comollation of treaties now in force and issued by the Government as late as 1899. In every respect it had the sanction of official

By way of proof that the historic policy of this country had been constantly in the direction of a neutral canal, Mr. Forake, quoted from the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua of 1867 in which the United States agreed to extend their protection to all trans-isthmian routes of communication; to guarantee the neutrality of the same, and to employ their inice with other nations to induce then to guarantee such neutrality and protection. This treaty, Mr. Foraker said, ne gotiated almost twenty-five years ago and seventeen years later than the Clay-ton-Bulwer Treaty, indicated our policy of maintaining neutrality over any canal that might be built. The Hay-Paunce and fote Treaty therefore was negotiated in udez, accordance with what seemed to be the at an established policy. Mr. Foraker admitted that from the very first there had existed

So far as he himself was concerned Mr. Foraker said he had always favored the American policy instead of a strictly neutral canal, but he admitted that the situation had changed and asserted that the treaty as it now stood enabled this Govbut to protect and defend the canal. der the treaty as negotiated neutrality would be guaranteed in time of peace, but in time of war the United States could protect its own interests. A true inter-pretation of the treaty did not prohibit the defence of the canal. The only prohibition related to the erection of permanent fortifications. Forts, Mr. Poraker said, were not essential as a means of defence, for it was folly to suppose that any nation at war with the United would take the great risk of sending ves-sels through a canal 175 miles in length over which its enemy had control and the lower of annihilating an enemy's ships while in transit.

Foraker commented at some length

on the difference between the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and the Suez Canal Treaty. The latter provided that that canal should be open to the ships of wa-of belligerents in time of war. The omistion of this proviso from the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty was significant, and of itself "Your action shows once mo was sufficient to place an interpretation on the treaty vastly different from that that blood is thicker than water." which had been placed upon it by those who instated upon still more radical amendment. The purpose of the two com-mittee amendments was to remove any possible doubt that might be conceived within the verbiage of the convention. He could not ignore the fact that there was a doubt in the minds of some Senators but with these amendments he was con-vinced that doubt could exist no longer. Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate brief ly in support of the treaty and referred to the duty of the United States toward Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Those Gov. ernments had agreed to negotiate a treaty with the United States permit ting this Government to construct canal through their territory under the onditions stipulated in that convention He thought it unwise to make any changes which might give the Central emerican Republics cause for complaint

that did not now exist. At 3:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned \$1,500,000 FROM ROCKEFELLER

The University of Chicago Received

a Big Christmas Present. CHICAGO, Dec. 18 .- Friends of the Uni versity of Chicago gathered at Studebaker Hall this afternoon, were told by President Harper in the course of his quarterly convocation statement that John D Rockefeller, who has untied his purse strings so often for the benefit of the local institution, had made another gift of \$1,500,000.

Of this sum \$1,000,000 is to be placed at an endowment, and the university is to derive the benefit of the income of it from year to year. This means an inc \$50,000 or more each year, yet the \$1,000,000, it is stipulated is to be in the university's name, and is to be considered its absolute property for all time. Incident ally Leon Mandel, who gave the \$50,000 the institution some time ago, has adde \$25,000 to his former contribution. Rockefeller's big Christmas present \$500 000 is to be regarded as a fund to be drawn on for immediate purposes and for general needs. It is suggested by the multi-millionaire that \$100,000 of this be Account Christmas and New Year holidays, the i. & O. Ratiroad will sell excursion tickets between Washington, Baltimore, Wheeling, Parkets ung. and Pritsburg December 23, 25, 25, 31, and anumy I, Ihaited to January 4, at reduced rates. used for the construction of a university press building, a large part of the struc-

INSTRUCTIONS NOT RECEIVED.

The American and Japanese Minis ters Waiting for Advices.

PEKIN, Dec. 18.—The holding of seting by the Ministers tomorrow is contingent upon the American and Japanese representatives hearing from their Governments concerning the changes in the preliminary note suggested by Great Britain. It is stated that neither of them has yet received any instructions on th

points in question.
All the arrangements have been completed for presenting the note to the Chinese plenipotentiaries. Hereafter the joint meetings will be presided over by Senor De Cologan, the Spanish Minister, who is dean of the Diplomatic Corps. M. D'Anthouard, Secretary of the French Legation, will act as secretary of the meet The Chinese plan for holding the meet-

German Legations are suitable for the negotiations, and it is probable after the
racial jealousies are overcome that the
German Legation will be selected for the

The activity of the bandits is again pro-ducing the wildest kind of reports con-cerning the Boxers. It can be stated, how-For the purpose of suppressing the ban-

dits Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has divided the country around Fekin into districts, which will be patrolled by the troops of the saveral rowers. troops of the several powers, each na-tionality being assigned to a certain dis-

NO HOPE FOR EARLY PEACE. Chinese Negotiations Likely to

an experienced general with whom he had a conversation on the situation stated that he considered that a settlement of the Chinese question by spring was improbable. He said he foresaw also that there was some danger of the complica-tions at Pekin affecting the peace of Eu-

Another foreigner who is well versed on public questions, said that the Ministers are vicing with each other to make peace quickly with or without honor. Trade in suffering seriously and other interests must yield to the demands of o and con sequently the powers are backing

CAUSE OF ENGLAND'S DELAY.

Misunderstanding Regarding the Chinese Situation Cleared Up. Lord Pauncefote had an interview with

Secretary Hay yesterday afternoon about the diplomatic situation at Pekin. There was an interchange of views which led issues will be better than the beginning to a complete agreement that the recent delays over the acceptance of the minor amendments offered by Great Britain had been due to a misunderstanding which had been cleared up in a satisfactory way and the recent due to a misunderstanding which had been cleared up in a satisfactory way and the recent due to a misunderstanding which had been cleared up in a satisfactory way and the recent due to a misunderstanding which had been cleared up in a satisfactory way and the recent due to push it through."

In view of the seemingly alarmist tone of some of the Prime Minister's previous utterances it would, perhaps, be easy to exagging the control of the prime misunes.

France, called at the State Department is in portun to enquire the cause of the delay and ascertained that no obstacle to a complete understanding existed.

LAMENTED BY WILLIAM.

IN. Dec. 18.-Emperor William has addressed an order to Count von Fue-low, the Imperial Chancellor, in which, after calling attention to the coincidence of the spacehold Challenger of the spacehold C of the loss of the schoolship Gneisenau, just at the time he was addressing words of welcome to the sallors and marines who ernment to not only manage and control | had just returned from China, he says: "By this crushing blow of fate, on which I look with deep sadness, my navy is sgain forced to make heavy sacrifices, but it will not allow itself to be diverted from the path marked out by its proud duty to fight and endure whatever God's will may bring. Of this I am certain."

The Emperor commissions Count you

Buelow to bring this order to the notice tan has sent a message to Emperor Wil-liam expressing regret for the loss of the

German training ship Gnelsenau and say-ing that he will act as patron of a concert to be given in aid of the families of the LA VALETTA, Malta, Dec. 18.—Emperor William has telegraphed to Vice Admiral Sir John Fisher, commander-in-chief of the British Mediterranean station, sin-

cerely thinking him for his offer to send assistance to the Gneisenau. His Majesty Your action shows once more that

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT. The Bill to Increase the Spanish

Navy Rejected. MADRID Dec. 18 .- By a vote of 117 t 166 the Chamber of Deputies today rejected the Government's scheme for increas ing the navy. Ex-Prime Minister Silvela. who is president of the committee on the bill, thereupon withdrew the committee report favoring the measure,

SHOT WITH HIS OWN PISTOL. Gambler Killed in a Quarrel a Petersburg, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 18.-Richard H. Harris, a widely-known gambler, was shot and almost instantly killed in Robinson's barroom in Petersburg at an early hour this morning. The shooting was done in a quarrel which arose during a game of poker, and the weapon used was Harris' own pistol, which he had drawn from his ocket and laid on the table with a view of intimidating his antagonist. The slayer of Harris was Frank F. T. Pate, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who had only been in Petersburg a short time.

Mines Sold on a Tax Levy. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 18.-The valuable property of the Independence

Town and Mining Company at Cripple Creek has been sold to satisfy last year's tax levy of \$3,875.86. Lodes, mineral rights and surface locations City placers are assessed 5t \$106,525 lots in the town of Independence at \$12, 350. For years the title to the propertie has been disputed by the Wilson Creek Company.

Ocean Steamship Movements. NEW YORK, Dec. 18 Arrived: La. Champagne, Havre; Rotterdam, Rotterdam; St. Cuthbert, Autwerp. Arrived out: Deutschland, from New York, at Cherburg: Potsdam, from New York at Arrived

Best Boards only-we sell sound, Best boards at \$1.55 per tot on \$1.55 for fences, sheds, sheathing, and small buildings. Always call first on F. Libbey & Co., at 6th & N. Y. ave.

A NEW PHASE OF THE WAR

England Alarmed Over the Invasion of Cape Colony.

The Boers Planning to Raise the Standard of Rebellion Among the Dutch - Kitchener Uncommunicative Regarding Details-Absurdity of Celebrating Roberts' Return.

LONDON, Dec. 18 .- Interest in the military situation in South Africa, already acutely reawakened by General Clements reverse, the general aggressive activity of ings in the Temple of the Great Buddha is not approved by the Ministers, who hold De Wet, was intensely filliped today by the Boers, and the minth escape of General structive tactics died away and the Gov that the Chinese representatives must unofficial news from Cape Town that the come to them. The Russian, British, or Boers had daringly invaded Cape Colony,

on Philipstown, while the other is apparnot need to be pointed out that they are ever, that with the exception of the acts carrying out the scheme in the execution The Insurgents Under Uribe Defeat. of robbers the country is quiet. There is of which General De Wet was recently nothing in the situation to justify any foiled, and that they rely upon raising a Dutch rebellion in the northern and

General Macdonald, who recently went to Aliwal North in anticipation of a probtrict. A large section of country has been assigned to the Americans and General Chaffee has accepted the tank of keeping burghers twenty miles west of Bugh'rsdorp, but no details of the fighting are at hand.

It is noteworthy that the invasion synchronizes with the sentences of the Dutch Last Until Spring.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Pekin correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that

It may, of course, prove that the ir-vasion is merely a locting and railroad wr-cking incursion, and anyhow it would be premature to attach the gravest im-portance to it in the present state of knowledge, but the very lack of informa-

tion rather increases the anxiety.

Meanwhile General Ki-hener is extremely uncommunicative concern events elsewhere. The last reports garding General De Wet showed that he was still free although the bulk of his followers have apparently been badly mauled in the neighborhood of Thaba N' Chu, but definite news is entirely want ing, and the Government apparently shares in the ignorance of the public. Lord Salisbury, in a speech in London, this afternoon, made a reference to the

this afternoon, made a reference to the war, saying: "If we mean that the glory of England shall not suffer tarnish we must not allow our efforts to slacken until the great enterprise in which we are engaged is carried through. We are speaking now at a time of some anxiety. We do not know exactly what is taking place, and we earnestly hope that the issues will be better than the beginning but we have to push it through.

there was now no reason for any further but the cancellation of the preparations postponement of the signing of the agree-ment by the representatives of all the, to England is a clear indication that the Government realizes that the near future M. Thiebaut, the Charge d'Affaires of is full of uncertainty and that the moment is inopportune for a public cispley of a lf-

The "Daily News" thus expresses what is undoubtedly in many men's minds:
"General Roberts has been called back
before be succeeded in ending the war. In
these circumstances a public procession in The Kalser's Sorrow Over the Loss
of the Gueisenau.

London and still more a thanksgiving service in St. Paul's would be unseemly and absurd. What has suddenly opened the situation? A probable explanation is very emphatic manner the fact that the war in South Africa, far from being over, is entering upon a new and difficult phase. We should not be surprised to learn that the commander in South Africa, so far from seeing his way to reducing the num-bers of his army in order to swell processions and receptions in London, finds it necessary to ask for more men, above all,

more mounted troops." TO WAIT UNTIL THE WAR ENDS. CONSTANTINOPLE Dec. 18 .- The Sul- Roberts' Return Not to Be Celebrated With Thanksgiving.

LONDON Dec 18 -After arranging a thanksgiving service on January 3 in St. Paul's Cathedral in connection with the return of General Roberts from South Africa and announcing the route of the pro-cession the Government tonight suddenly announced that the service had been abanoned for the reason that it was considered desirable to defer a general thanks-giving until the close of operations in South Africa.

"Your action shows once more that sallors are comrades the world over and that blood is thicker than water."

Lyon arriving in London General Roberts will be met by the Prince of Wales and other exalted personages and will go direct to Buckingham Palace.

SENTENCED FOR TREASON.

Pro-Boers Given Henvy Penalties

With Disfranchisement for Life. Colesberg today states that in the trea-son trials before the special court there are eight persons who have been sen-tenced to imprisonment for terms vary-change to fix the situation, and she iming from six months to two and one-half mediately notified the different residents years. Four of these have been fined by telephone of the presence of robbers in £560 in addition, and in case they do not the bank. pay the fine they are to serve six months extra in jail. The sentences also carry disfranchisement for life.

DENIED BY KITCHENER.

Reports of Matiny by the Australians Declared to Be Untrue.

LONDON, Dec. 18.-General Kitchener cables the War Office that the charges made in Parliament by John Bryn-Roberts Radical Home Rule member for the Careavonshire district of Eifon, that the Australian troops in Sout's Africa had prac-tically mutinied were without foundation NEEDED TO AID REGULARS.

Victoria Appeals to Volunteers Stay in South Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 18 .- The Queen, through he War Office, has sent a message to the the War Office, has sent a message to the irregular troops, including the militin and yeomanry volunteers and the colonial forces, expressing her grateful appreciation of their signal services and sacrifices during the past year in South Africa. Her Majesty says she relies upon those who are still employed to continue their aid to the regular army, and that she trusts the day is not far distant when she will welme them home.

come them home.

Concurrently with the publication of the message the War Office appeals to employers to continue to their employes who are serving in South Africa the prospect re-employment when they return.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delightful crips daily at 6:30 p. m. from foot th st. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News.

THE AMNESTY BILL PASSED.

fumultuous Scenes in the French Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Dec. 14.-After a debate thirteen how Chamber of Deputies at 3 o'clock oung passed the general amnesty bill by a vote of 158 to 2. The bill grants amnesty to everybody involved in the Dreyfus case, stops all civil and criminal prosecutions on both sides, and forbids any further litigation. The scene was the most tumultuous witnessed in the Chamber for many years All the afternoon and night there were howls, angry debate, and personal con troversies. All the innumerable amendments were voted down.

Finally, when both Deputies and officials were completely exhausted, the obernment's proposals were adopted.

This ends the numerous cases growing out of the Dreyfus affair, such as the

ently aiming to reach Cradock. It does A HEAVY BATTLE AT COROZAL

ed by Colombian Troops. NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 18.-Pasengers arriving here direct from Cartagena, Colombia, report another big battle between the Government troops and the revolutionists. The former won a victory which is thought to be decisive. The battle took place at Corozal, seventy-five miles from Cartagena, and was the result of the operations of General Pedro Del Ospena, with a force of 4,500 men and ten

guns, who were sorely pressing the revo-lutionists under General Uribe.

The revolutionists were strongly en-trenched, and resisted the attacks for three days. Many were killed and wounded on both sides, but no figures were obtainable as to the losses. The revolutionists, after their defeat, succeeded in escaping, and retreated to Lorica, a small place on the Sinic River, about 150 miles from Cartagens. Gen. Del Ospena is still pursuing them the Government believing that suing them, the Government believing that the crushing of Uribe will end the revolution. It is believed the rebel general is trying to make his way into Ecuador.

A REBUFF TO PINGREE.

tend the Governor's Dinner. plication to the House of Representatives, duties required of him in accordance with and by a vote of 29 to 27 that body conbers, stated that hereafter his time and much greater amount I have used on my money would be spent in the interests of the Democratic party. He seemed to be forcing since I have been a case of the law positive of that. No harm has been done bill, claiming that now he had the Senators in a hole, and that the people would than hazed after the fight." bers, stated that hereafter his time and

repudiate them.

Late this afternoon he sent a letter to the Senate inviting them to honor themselves and him by accepting his invitation to the banquet. He said when he dined at the White House the President had five kinds of wine, but he would have only four kinds, but plenty of other stuff. The Senate indignantly declined the year.

The Senate indignantly declined the year.

"I was once required to stand on my limit than hazed after the fight."

Robert R. Raiston, of Pennaylvania, hazing was trining. Booz was as well as ever when he left the Academy. There was a difference in his social standing after the fight." liar invitation with only two votes in the negative. This sensational condition fol-lowing so closely on the heels of his re-cent pardons serves to create a great deat of water, and while in this position say something. I was told that if I refuse of adverse comment and there are many among his former warm admirers who criticise him very severely.

BATTERED BY GREAT SEAS.

Passengers on a Pacific Steamer

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.-The former transport Centennial, which is now running as a passenger steamer between San Francisco Scattle and Honolulu arrived today in a badly battered condition. Only the coolness and the readiness of the pas sengers to help saved the steamer from destruction, as the eighty-six passengers bailed out the vessel for hours and prevented the water from reaching the car-

go of lime. The Centennial sailed on December 11 from Scattle. When two days out the storm began and for four days the vessel was hammered by seas. On December 14 waves swept over the steamer smashing two lifeboats. Two barrels of lime were set on fire, but were thrown overboard. On the night of the 15th it seemed as though the ship would not weather the hurricane. The saloon was filled with hurricane. The saloon was filled with water and the passengers volunteered to hail, to prevent the water reaching the 4,375 barrels of lime stowed adjoining. The crew was occupied in navigating the vessel. The firemen worked all night in the water up to their waists

A PRIVATE BANK ROBBED.

Burglars Loot a Safe at Hope, Ind. of Over \$15,000

COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 18 .- The holdest robbery ever committed in this county occurred at the Citizens' Bank, at Hope, Ind. near here, this morning, as about 3 o'clock, From \$15,000 to \$20,000 was taken. Hope LONDON, Dec. 18 .- A despatch from has about 1,000 inhabitants. The presence

with a shotum and he emptied both bar-rels without effect at one of the robbers, who was standing guard at the front en-irance while his pals secured the contents

identification.

They carried away with them all the money in the bank, \$800 of the postoffice money and stamps that had been placed in the safe for safe keeping, besides considerable other money that was contained in pocketbooks left by the citizens for safe-

keeping and not on deposit.

The citizens immediately gave chase The robbers escaping south were traced to the railroad south of Hope, where they dropped several packages of samps, a couple of pocketbooks, notes, some paper

"They secured all the bank's money on band. Our books show the amount that has been stolen, but I do not care to state it. It is upward of \$15,000."

derical Orders for 1901, via Pena sylvania Hailroad,

Will be issued to ordained elergymen having regular charges on or near the line of it road Application blanks may be secured at office Dis-trict Passenger Agent, Fifteenth and G Street-morthwest, Washington.

EXAMINING THE CADETS

PRICE ONE CENT.

Testimony in the Booz Case Taken at West Point.

Remarkable Disclosures Regarding the Methods of Hasing-Tabasco Sauce Given in Small Amounts-Plebes Forced to Stand on Their Hends in Bathtobs and Speak.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 18.-The illitary board of enquiry appointed by the Secretary of War to investigate the alleged hazing of ex-Cadet Oscar L. Booz, arrived here this afternoon. The board repaired to the academic building and court was held in one of the examination rooms, General Brooke presided. A group of twenty-five cadets, former classmates of Booz, were on hand, to testify. Fourteen cadets were examined up to 6 o'clock, and

the court adjourned until tomorrow. The first cadet to testify was William A. Mitchell, of Georgia, whose evidence was as follows:

"I was acquainted with Cadet Booz. I seither saw nor knew of any particular baxing he received. I was subjected to hazing myself during camp season. The manner of hazing was known as exercising and bracing formation. It did me no injury either physically or mentally. It was rough. Booz may have been hazed without my seeing it. There was no sauce given me in camp, nor was I forced to

take any. I have taken tabasco sauce. Henry M. Nelly, of West Virginia, knew of no hazing being inflicted upon Boos aside from the physical encounter and doing bracing exercise, which consists in throwing out the chin and chest and drawing in the stomach. He was not present at the fight between Booz and Frank Keller of Missouri. He saw Booz after the fight, He was smiling and no injury was visible. Orville N. Tyler, of Maryland, knew Ca-

det Booz; knew of no hazing, only in connection with the fight. The last blow was delivered on Booz's stomach. The blow in the stomacn knocked the wind out of Booz. His breathing was difficult in a sense, but he was not long in recovering DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 18.—The Senate cye was able to get up unassisted. One this morning refused to permit Governor Pingree to have his big spread in the Senate chamber. He immediately made application to the House of Representatives.

ernor, in conversation with several members stated that beneation his time and

religious character.
"I was once required to stand on my

head in a bathtub containing ten inches

it would give me a bad reputation, and the upper classmen would make it un-pleasant for me. I have also taken drops of hot sauce without injury. Wade H. Carpenier, of South Carolina, said he saw Booz after the fight and remarked to him that he came out of it and in the way he accepted his hazing. He was low in mathematics, and this, together with weak eyes, prompted his resignation. The testimony of the re-

maining witnesses added nothing new to the enquiry. Representative Dick, chairman of the special committee of the House to in-vestigate the Booz hazing charges, has called a meeting of the committee for this morning for the purpose of organizing and preparing a programme for investigation. The committee will investigation. The committee will meet after the holidays and visit West Point

ANOTHER CASE TO PROBE.

Cadet Breth's Death Ascribed to

Harling at West Point. ALTOONA Po. Dec. 18 -- A Comercaional commission investigating the death of Cadet Oscar Boor will have a similar ease to probe in this city. The family of Cadet John Breth, who died in this city a year and a half ago, have advised the committee that Cadet Breth's death was also due to debility resulting from brutal hazing at the Acudemy. While convinced that Cadet Breth's death was due to hazing his parent; refused to make the matter public until Congress named the committee to enquire into young Booz's death.
Cadet Breth was a many young fellow who was appointed to the Academy in June, 1897. Early in 1898 he was sent home broken in health and he died short-ly afterward of symbold pneumonin. When Mrs. Breih I arned of Cadet Boog's death she sent the following letter to the young

Dear Mrs. Book While you are not num ered among my acquaintances, you have m by telephone of the presence of robbers in the bank.

One explosion followed another in succession until the fifth, a terrific one, was heard. By that time three or four of the citizens had reached the bank building.

Postmaster Philip Spaugh was armed with a shotgun and he emptied both barwight of the could not currenne on account of having had nervous postration, for which he was recalled at the cate homizal, and which he was treated at the cades which was brought on by excended

Ex-Mayor S. J. Breth today gave out the following statement relative to the

of the safe, which was reached by the fifth explosion. The robbers inside emerged from the rear of the bank when they heard firing and after firing a return volley at the citizens all escaped without ters home describing the severe having to which he had been subjected. He made little complaint, being a manly boy, but one can read between the lines. These letters are at the service of the Congressional committee, and I have advised them to this effect. John was well developed physically when he left home. He had trained several years with the High School football team, and I considered him strong chough to take the High School bucken team, and team-sidered him strong chough to take the knocks of army life. He came home an invalid in seven months."

Mr. Breth refused to divulge the nature

money, and a few coins.

Nitro-glycerine was used on the safe and apparently by an expert. The safe weighs eight tons and had a time lock william Kennedy, president of the bank william Kennedy, president of the bank william to the case as soon as the Bonz investigation is com-

Bought by the Tobacco Trust. RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 18.-It is as-

serted that P. H. Haines & Co., of Winton, received \$1,000,006 for their tobacco factories, which have been sold to the

Flynn's Bosiness Catlege, 8th and K. erthand, Types riting-\$55 a year,